THE CUBAN PACIFICOS. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPE WHOM WEYLER IS KILLING.

Most of the Men Are Over 50 Years Old-They Have Taken So Part in the War and Wished Only for Liberty to Find Food for Their Families-100,000 of Them Milled. No people in any country or in any time have

suffered more from the hate of a sanguinary tyrant than the pacificos of Cuba during the eighteen months in which Gen. Weyler has been

massacring them.

Before the present revolution began the pacificos were known by the general name of quaffros. applied in Cubs to all the inhabitants of the country; but they were the poorest class Cuban country people. They worked hard on the sugar plantations or tobacco estates for very small wages or raised vegetables for their own support around their miserable dwellings. Ther lived some miles out of the towns and vil lages, crowded into small huts under slender roofs made of palm tree leaves.

More prosperous guaffros owned small farms and some cattle, and so when the armles of Genez and Macco swept over the island from east to west they had resources suffitowns, and they themselves joined the triumphant patriots. All the banless inhabitants of the huts could not do this while the younger men followed the flag of the lone star, their elders resolved not to let the vomen and children die from starvation during the bloody war that was waging flercely around them. Leaving to others the glories of battle, they engrossed themselves in their family duties. Without knowing anything of inter-national law, they felt that they had some rights as non-combatants which ought to be respected by civilized soldiers.

They remained neutral, in the hope that both armies would allow them to procure food for their families in the country. Then they were owned the pacificos, which means in Spanish the peaceful," and under Gen. Martines Camos they were, as a rule, well treated by Span ards and Cubans alike.

The pacifico, as a general thing, is 50 years old or more. His family is very large. The Cubans, and those in the country more than the residents of the cities, marry very young, generally under 20. The Cuban women are very folisie. It is not uncommon to see in Cube man not yet 50 years old, with twenty-five or more children. The Cuban countryman more over, always marries for love a girl of his class who is as poor as himself, and when his wife in the daughter of a widow and has unmarried sis ters, he becomes also the support of his wife's relatives.

The Cuban guajiros are endowed by nature with great love of family and hearth. They never complain of the hard burden they have to bear. They have also a kind of fatalism common to all the inhabitants of the tropics. They be lieve there is a Providence that will never forsake them in their struggle for life. If they win to-day they are happy enough, and confi-dent of the morrow. So when they see that all their family have safely reached the night with shelter and without hunger, they go to rest repeating cheerfully: "To-morrow, God will pro-Mahana Dies dard!

To this heroic devotion to those who so abso lutely depend on his strength of arm the pacific sacrifices all other feelings. He loves Cuba and freedom, and admires the Cuban heroes, but he keeps these sentiments secret in his heart for the sake of his wife and children. It one of the many lies uttered by Gen. Weyler that the pacificos were employed by the Cuban revolutionists as spies and agents in the coun try. The pacifico may be a sympathizer with the revolution, as every one is in Cuba except the Spanish officials and those who share in Spain's plunder of the colony. The cause of Spain is so unjust that Spain has no disinterest ed , riends. But in this war the pacifico is strictly a non-combatant. To murder him, and more than that, to massacre his wife and children, is

a horrible crime against humanity.

The only precedent for such a crime in the history of Cuba was that of Gen. Valmaseda, who, in 1872, issued cruel decrees against the country people of the province of Puerto Principe, which elicited a formal protest from the United States Government. Gen. Weyler, who served under Valmaseda as a Colonel an i who then committed his first butchering of defenceless Cuban women, has imitated Valmaseda, but, like all imitators, he has gone further than his model. Valmaseda, compared with Weyler, was a humane soldier. Weyler's principal aim is the extermination of the Cuban natives, and to that end it is easier for him to begin with the pacificos than with the armed foes of Spain in the field.

Compalling the pacifices to concentrate in the towns and around the forts, without affording them any means of procuring food, Weyler has sentenced them to the most cruel death in Dante's hell, to the death by hunger, from whose pangs they tried to save those they loved most, When in their long, hopeless agony the starving women and children ask the Spanish columns for a piece of bread, the sharp bayonets of the soldiers put a merciful end to their wretched lives. These barbarities, surpassing those of the

Torks in Europe and Asia, are constantly reported, not only by trustworthy American, English, and even Spanish press correspondents, but also by official representatives of the American Government. There is not the slightest doubt about the truthfulness of these reports. Humanity may not inspire a stronger power than Spain to stop such horrors, but history will not hesitate to couple in its records the name of Weyler with those of Alba and Torquemadat

Mr. Stephen Bousal, who has witnessed the sufferings of the pacificos, describes the scheme of a Spaniard no met in Havana, who proposed as the only solution of the war a new massacre of Saint Bartholomew against the Cubans beginning in the capital itself. Mr. Bonsal did not give the name of the an-

ther of this infamous proposal, but he described him so well that no one well acquainted with Cuba can fail to recognize the uncompromising Spanish Colonel of volunteers, Don Eugenic Candama.

But the end of that story is not yet told. The scheme was proposed to Gen, Weyler by some other butchers like himself before his last unsuccessful trip to Santiago de Cuba, and he answered with that cold smile which is the only movement in his stony face: "It is unnecessary to call the attention of the

world to a general massacre of Cubans on a given day. I am arriving to the same goal more quietly. The monster was right. Until the end of last

August the number of Cuban pacificos slain by Sands, wife of William H. Sands, all her wearing apparel, diamond earrings, diamond star and emerald ring; her son Ernest Ei-ard Lorillard, her cluster diamond ring and diamond crescent; her granddaughter. Anita Sands, two diamond stars, her diamond engagement ring, lace pins, watches, Dresden, and Sevres chinaware, a diamond thimble, and a gold and pearl chain; her grandson, Harold Aymar Sands, a solitaire diamond ring. The rest of her jewelry goes to her daughter Frances and her son Ernest.

Her daughter Frances and her son Ernest are to have the use for life of her house. All Breeze, with remainder over to their children. It is, however, provided that her disinherited son Jacob may make his home there as long as he lives. order of Weyler was more than 100,000!

THROWING SOPS TO CUBANS.

They Are Still Talking in Spain of Autonomy and Reform.

Madrid, July 20.—Premier Canovas will start in a few days for Santa Agueda, his favorite

summer resort, and thence he will go to San Sebastian in time to receive Gen. Woodford. The Liberals expect that Canovas will resign soon after Gen. Woodford's arrival. Schor Sagasta's first step, when he comes into power, will be the establishment of autonomy in Cuba. To do this he will not wait for the Cortes to meet, but will decree its enactment, fully confident that the Cortes will approve of his conduct.

la persistently said, and the Heraldo bints that the rumor is true, that Schor Sagasta wishes to enter into negotiations with some of the old Autonomist leaders now living abroad, with a view to securing their good offices between the Spanish Government and the Cuban revolutionists. The names of Senors Terry, doubtful whether these men will lend them-

doubful whether these men will lend themselves to act as mediators.
In a pamphlet printed at Nice, of which a limited number of course have been distributed
among leading Spanish politicans. Senor Gib. g., Senator-ciect for the Economic societies
of tuba and Porto Rico, says:
It is a mistake to speak of merely representative home rule. What Cuba wishes is p. rilamentary autonomy, so that the Governor-General shall not at will appoint his Secretaries,
Ministers or Executive chiefs. If the Govern-

ment is not to be exercised by men enjoying the confidence of the colony, autonomy will satisfy no one in Cuba. As regards the nubic offices, the Cubans do not aspire merely to hold them. They want the appointees to be named by their own local Government. the Cubans do not sapire merely to hold them. They want the appointees to be named by their own local Government.

"There are phases of the problem that must be satisfactorily settled, or else autonomy will be a failure. Suffrage must be extended to the negro, and the colony's share of the imperial expenses must be considerably reduced. There will be no peace in Cuba as long as sho is expected to pay all the debt and the other imperial expenses which her budget now includes.

"It must not be forgotten that the men will have great influence in public affairs who have these three years been fighting for independence. Peace cannot be achieved until everybody is convinced that all that was to be obtained through independence will be realised through autonomy. Most autonomists will not help to restore peace if they are not sure that Cuba is going to rule herself in future and be relieved of certain burdens. To speak of autonomy and peace is not enough. People must know in advance what the Government proposes to do regarding all these vital problems."

If this is the language used by a Cuban who has not broken with Spain, one may infer what Maxime Gomes and Calixto Garcia will have to say if any one dares to approach them with an oilve branch inviting them to accept Canovas's reforms or Sagasta's limp autonomy.

In conversation with the editor of El Diario of Burgos, Sefor Silvela, whose party is now called the National Union, said that if the compact of Vergare, which brought the Carlist war to a close, was not a shame to the nation, he did not see why Spain should not now treat with the Cuban insurgents in case they would accept autonomy.

At a political manufer for the server and selected autonomy.

with the Cuban insurgents in case autonomy.

At a political banquet a few days ago, Sebor Aguilera, a former Minister of the Liberal party, said that Cuban pacification could not be brought about except by very liberal concessions to the island, "We must, he added, "get rid of all those who are getting rich through the

of all those who are getting rich through the war."

The Heraldo, El Imparcial, El Correo, El Diu, El Ejércido Español, and, in fact, nearly all the newspapers here say that the new régime will not improve the situation for Spain in Cuba unless the uncompromising Spaniards yield their places to the Cubans. El Movimento Catiolico adds that if those Spaniards really wish to show their devotion to Spain, they ought to start a fund toward the erection of a monument in memory of their past glories and dissolve in the interest of peace.

The trouble is that the old masters of Cuba do not see things in this light. News comes from Havana that they are preparing for the introduction of reforms by making every effort to organize a solid Spanish party, to include the Constitutional and Reformist parties, both made up of Spaniards, and thus counteract the advent of a large Cuban element into public life. As an independent to the Reformists

organize a solid Spanish party, to include the Constitutional and Reformist parties, both made up of Spaniards, and thus counteract the advent of a large Cutan element into public life. As an inducement to the Reformists to join their hated rivals, the President of the party, the new Marquis de Rabell, has had an offer of the leadership of the new party. The Marquis is said to feel quite flattered, but so far he has said nothing.

Several Republican factions in Spain have united under the leadership of Señors Salmeron, Labra, Azcárate, Muro, Artola, Morayta, and Marqués de Santa Marta. These politicians intend soon to start for the provinces and held proparandist meetings, which they expect will greatly advance the Republican cause. Señor Salmeron will speak at Barcelona, the famous Republican stronghold, and some trouble is anticipated owing to the vehemence of the speaker. The Marquis de Cerralbo, the Carlist leader, will leave here in August to confer with Don

will leave here in August to confer with Don Carlos at Lucerne, Switzerland. Criminal proceedings have been taken against El Regiona. Carlist newspaper of Valencia, for printing a violent article inciting the masses to take to

SPANISH VIEW ON HAWAIL

Col. Alas Thinks We Would Not Have Japan,

Madrid, July 20 .- In an article upon the pro-

osed appearation of the Hawalian Islands Col

Genaro Alas says in La Correspondencia de Es-

"I share the opinion of many persons in Eu-

rope who believe that the annexation of Hawaii

is a mistake of the American policy, which hith-

erto has been opposed to territorial expansion beyond its present boundaries, thus avoiding the

evil of offering weak points to an enemy in case

"I shall not count Japan among the possible

enemies of the United States, whatever they

may say who insist upon considering her recent

"The Japanese are indeed a bellicose race,

but there is nothing in them to warrant success

in a war with peoples having the military quali-

ties of the Saxons, the Germans, the Celts, and

the Latins, whose mixed product is the present

"It is useless to make comparisons between

the American and Japanese armies, for once the

naval supremacy of one or the other nation was

stablished the war would be over but those

who speak of it should remember the great bat-

tles which were fought during the war of se

Japanese abandoned the scen of battle without

pursuing the enemy, because they were igno-rant of their triumph. The defeat of the Chinese

NOTHING FOR JACOB LORILLARD, JR

Distriberited by His Mother, Who Says He Blas

The will of Frances U. Lorillard, who was the

wife of Jacob Lorillard and who died a year

ago at her residence, "All Breeze," in West-

chester county, was filed yesterday for pro-

bate. It was executed on July 2, 1896

and names as executors her son, Ernest Edward Lorillard; her son-in-law,

William H. Sands, and her brother-in-law,

James P. Kernochan. The petition states that the estate consists of \$40,000 in really and \$5,000 in personalty. The will contains the fol-lowing requiries.

hereby totally disinherit him from any part of my estate."
She gives her daughter Frances Augusta Sands, wife of William H. Sands, all her wear-

lives.

When Robert L. Sweezy, attorney for the state, was subsequently seen to ascortain what the son Jacob had done to cause the displeasure of his mother and if there would be a contest, he said that he could say nothing beyond the specific statements of the will.

The Sheriff has received two executions

against the Natural Prepared Plant Company

of 2 West Third street in favor of John Feitner,

of 2 West Third street in favor of John Feitner, Sr., for \$572 and Fiorian Schneider for \$473. The company imitated tropical plants artificially.

The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Henry Bierschenk, who kept a wine saloon and restaurant at 58 Lispenard street, for \$1,595, in favor of John V. Halk & Sou, for 1900ds sold and delivered. He took the place six years age.

\$20,000 Jadgment Against E. Burd Grubb.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 31 .- H. M. North of

Columbia to-day issued an execution for \$20,000 against Gen. E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey, ex-Minister to Spain, on an amicable confession of judgment made to North in 1887.

provision: nereas my son Jacob has disgraced me I totally disinherit him from any part of

wing pro

years ago.

war with China as a memorable campaign.

of an international conflict.

North American.

LETTERS FROM GEN. GOMEZ. HE SAYS THE SPANIARDS REGARD THEIR CAUSE AS LOST.

The Pamous Leader Warns All Cabans to Give He Meed to Reports That Home Bule Will He Accepted-Spain is Trying to Win by Trickery What She Cannot Win by Force HAVANA, July 28.-The Cuban secret agents n all the principal towns of the island held by

the Spanish have received letters from Gen. Gomes encouraging them to continue their work in behalf of the Army of Liberation. Similar encouragement has been sent by the General to the Cubans abroad. "This is the time," says Gomes in one of these

addresses, "when the faith of Cubans in their coming triumph should be stronger than ever. have positive information that the Spaniards themselves, or, at least, the honest elements smong them, realize that their war is hopoless and that the heat thing to do is to give Cubs up. I have confidence in the patriotism of the Cu bans, but I wish to warn them against the wily diplomacy of the Spanish Government.

"I wish them to know, in the island and abroad, that any reports that we will accept some rule are absolutely false, and I believe that Canovas's sheme of reforms and the au tonomist declarations of Sagasta are only the last desperate efforts of the Spanish rulers to vin by base trickery, now that they know they

cannot win by force." The General has also declared in official let ters to the Cuban delegate in the United States hat any home rule proposals must be rejected without a moment's attention.

It is generally believed in Havana that since the fallure of the Spaniards to induce Gen. Gomez to accept home rule secret agents have been sent to New York to ascertain the sentiments of the Cuban Junta and try to induce the Cubans there to accept autonomy. An expedition from Jamalca, under command of Col. Dupotec, landed safely a week ago in the

Sefor Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate here, confirms the above news, and says that all who approach him with home rule or reform proposals from Spain will lose their time. Señor B. J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Junta, has received a letter from Gen. Gomez, in which he says: "I embrace you heartly, and all the other friends there. Work on as you have been doing and as we are working here. The end is approaching. Faith and hope."

TWO CENTENABIANS

province of Santiago de Cuba.

Mrs. Weish and Mrs. Stevens Celebrate Their 100th Birthdays.

CROTON, Vt., July 31.-Mrs. Abigail Welsh celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth to-day at the home of Hosea N. Welsh, a grandson, with whom she had lived since the death of her husband more than twenty years ago. Mrs.

Welsh, who is known throughout the region as "Aunt Nabby," is still strong and active, and is altogether the most sprightly of the Green Meuntain State centenarians.

Relatives and descendants gathered to-day from all parts of the country. Of the eleven children born to Mrs. Welsh only two survive, Darling and Frank Welsh of Redwood, Minn. Ill health prevented their presence. She has hirty-cight grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. The assemblage to-day enjoyed an outdoor feast, with "Aunt Nabby" at the head of the table.

Mrs. Welsh is a descendant of Aaron Hosmero, a pioneer in this State. His son, Aaron Hosmere, Jr., Mrs. Welsh's father, was the first white child known to have been born in the country.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 31.-Mrs. Phelia Stevens celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth in West Andover to-day in the house in which she was born. It was then in Andover, The shifting of boundaries has placed it in Law-

SEC. LONG AT THE NAVY YARD. Inspects the Yard and Its Buildings and Is

Pleased with It All. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long made his first official visit to the New York Navy Yard yesterday morning. He was not expected, and when he arrived at the Sands street gate in a cab word was immediately telephoned to Capt. George W. Sumner, the acting commandant, tles which were fought during the war of secession, where the dead numbered thousands, the sieges of Vicksburg and Richmond, and the great raids by the Federal cavalry across the Confederate States, and compare all these expioits with the insignificant skirmishes between the Japanese and Chinese, or with the sham investment of Port Arthur, where the only mortar batteries were not able to fire a single grenade. "At sea, where the Japanese are reputed to be powerful simply because they own and man many good vessels, there is no precedent to justify the belief that they are superior to the Yankoes. The famous battle of Yalu, at which both contonning parties showed the measure of their power, was evidently a proof of Japan's superiority over China; but the truth is that the

and the marine guard was turned out in his honor, and the salute of seventeen guns was fire! from the Cob dock.

Secretary Long, in company with Capt, Sumner, inspected the various buildings and shops in the navy yard, and also the naval hospital. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the condition of affairs. He said that the new dry dock would not be ready for use this year, and deplored the fact. He also said that owing to the condition of the dock the Indiana would have to be docked at Halifax.

Shortly after noon Secretary Long boarded the navy yard tug Wisna and steamed down to the feet at Tompkinsville. He will go to New London, Conn., to-day on the despatch boat Dolphin.

The battleship Texas and the torpedo boat Porter arrived at the yard yesterday.

WAS CAPT. BRISBEN DRUGGED? Checks, but Little Cash in His Pockets-Taken

to Bellevue. Capt. John H. Brisben of Lyons, Kan. who was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital on Friday, suffering from melancholia, was trans-ferred to the insane pavilion at Bellevue yesterday. The only person who called to inquire about his condition was former Police Captain Eakins, who said he was not acquainted with him personally, but knew of him as a well-known Kansan.

When Capt. Brisben was picked up he had only 8 cents, but in his pockets were a number of checks. This gave rise to the theory that he might have been drugged and robbed.

HAILSTORM IN DELAWARE.

mington-Peculiar Shape of the Stones. WILMINGTON, Del., July 31.- A hailstorm

About \$1,000 Worth of Glass Broken in Wil-

pursuing the enemy, because they were ignorant of their triumph. The defeat of the Chinese was due to their cowardice rather than to the puissance of the Japanese.

"If we compare this battle of Yalu with the deeds of Porter and Farragut along the Mississippl and before Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans, we must come to the conclusion that the Yalu battle furnishes no indication, however slight, that the Japanese have yet acquired that individual and collective energy which is exclusively possessed by the Indo-Germanic race, and is an indispensable condition for triumph in milliary undertakings.

"The danger for the United States is not that of having to face Japan, but in starting a policy of conquest which may entangle her with peoples of the Aryan race. Any of the nations having interests in America, or a coalition of these nations, would be a serious peril to the Yankee republic. Spain herself, although annihilated by the blundering sacrifices of these three years, and having another enemy to fight within the territory which would necessarily be the theatre of war. Spain herself, I repeat, surely inspires the Yankee people with more respect than the Mikado and his navy. Moreover, if, instead of going all over Europe hunting for allies, we should reconcile ourselves with our Spanish, the nation which some so-called patriots now wish to place under the protection of the Rising Sun." struck this city at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and did considerable damage. Fortunately the wind, that had been blowing a gale, went down efore the hall came and the stones fell straight down. Probably the loss in glass alone will amount to \$1,000. Some of the stones measured one and one-half inches in diameter. One-half of the stones were flat on one side and in the cen-tre of each one was a white ball of snow, the tre of each one was a white ball of snow, the coating being clear ice.

It was the worst storm of the kind that has visited this city for over twenty years. Apples and pears suffered considerably, many trees losing most of their fruit. The storm had a radius of about five miles.

The Damage by Storm to the Hudson County Boulevard. An inspection of the Hudson County Boule vard has been made, and it is estimated that it will require at least \$50,000 to repair the damage done by last Weanesday's storm. The loam and top dressing have been washed away in spots all along the road from Guttenburg to Bergen Point, leaving the underlying small broken stone exposed. This stone is dangerous for wheelmen, as it is very liable to puncture their tires. Gangs of men are working on the road night and day repairing the damage.

SIGUX FALLS, S. D., July 31.-Wheat in the outhern part of the State is nearly all cut. Hallstorms in eight places last night destroyed 100,000 acres of small grain. The estimated loss is \$500,000, but this is a small item in the aggregate yield. Crop experts say that the average yield of wheat will be cleven bushels an acre, and that the aggregate yield will exceed that of last year.

intional Conservatory of Music Examinations. The dates of the annual examinations for admission to the National Conservatory of Music have been announced. They will be held at the conservatory, 126 and 128 East Seventeenth street, in accordance with the following schedule: schedule;
Senting—Sept. 15, from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5
S. M., and 8 to 10 P. M. Piano and organ—Sept.
18, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. Violin, viola,
cello, contrabass, harp—Sept. 17, 10 to 12 A. M.,
2 to 4 P. M. Orchestra and all wind instruments—2 to 4 P. M. Children's day—Sept. 15,
piano and violin.

Run Down and Badly Hurt by a Scorcher Benjamin Miller, 18 years old, of 282 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, while crossing the asphalt pavement in Leonard near Maujer street yesterday afternoon, was run down by Bernard Kaplan, 24 years old, of 157 North Tenth street, who was scorching on a bioycle, Miller's skull was fractured and he was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. Kaplan was locked up on the charge of criminal negligence,

JAPANESE RAILBOAD MEN HERE. They're Inspecting Our Systems and the Emple To Huying American Locomotives.

Mr. Masanari Oka, traffic manager of the In perial Japanese Railroad, and Mr. S. K. Hattah chief of the mechanical department, arrived here on Friday, and are at the Imperial Hotel They are making a tour of the United States and Europe under a special commission from the Japanese Government to inspect the railway systems and construction work of these countries. Upon their observations and reports will depend the equipment of 1,000 miles of railroad now in course of construction in Japan. When they left Japan they were accompanied by Mr. S. Matsmoto, chief director of the Imperial Raffroad. He was taken ill at Hawaii

and was obliged to return. Mesers. Oka and Hattah arrived in San Fran cisco on June 6. It is their first visit to this country, and ever since they have been here they have been travelling over the finest rail roads on the continent and visiting railroad shops. They spent several days at the Pullman shops, the Carnegie shops and the Bethlehem Iron Works, Mr. Hattah was highly pleased with the results of his trip so far. He said yes terday in fluent English:

"As you probably know, our railroads are run at present after the English system, using the English style locomotives and cars, most of which were built in Japan. The Imperial Railroad system covers about 2,500 miles, and private compa nies own about 1,000 miles more in the empire Most of our big cities are connected by the railroads, and the main line of the Imperial road
extends from Tokio to Kobe, on the coast, a distance of 400 miles. The railroad is not a new
thing in our country, it having been established
there more than twenty-live years ago. It is
operated by natives, and there are only three
Engilshippen employed in the directory. These
are a consulting traffic manager, a consulting
locomotive superintendent, and a mechanical
engineer. Most of our big cities are connected by the rail

are a consulting traffic manager, a consulting locomotive superintendent, and a mechanical engineer.

"Recently we began using American locomotives, and eighteen were ordered by the Government from the Rogers works at Faterson. Three of these were in operation when I left, and I have been informed privately that they were working in good order. Since then the Government has ordered thirty-eight locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, and these are now being constructed. They are eight-wheel locomotives of the mogul type, weigning nearly twenty-seven tons each. The Government has its own construction shops, one at Tokio and the other at Kobe. The Tokio shop was opened twenty-four years ago and the Kobe shop twenty-two years ago. Nearly 2,500 men are employed in the shops.

"Most of our railroad system is centred in the southern part of the empire, and the roads under construction now are building northward. They will do much to open up and develop the country, especially between Tokio and Núgate, a scaport town with a large foreign trade. The cities of Kioto, Nagoya, and Osaka will be on this line."

Mr. Hattah laughed when he was asked if the

this line."

Mr. Hattah laughed when he was asked if the Government needed men to run the new rail-

"Not just now," said he. "We have all the "Not just now," said he. "We have all the help we want. Our men are trained in the shops and on the roads. Engineers get \$2 a day, and firemen and conductors 50 cents a day. The station manters in the big cities get from \$70 to \$80 a month. The rates of ture are: First class. 14 cents a mile; second class, 1 cent a mile; third class, 4 cent a mile. Viscount Nomura, Minister of Communications, is in charge of the railroads."

Messrs. Oka and Hattah will remain here a fortnight before going to Europe. They will in-spect the Central system next week.

ROW IN THE NATIONAL GUARD. The Sixth Battery's Protest Against the Contest for the Flannagan Trophy. BINGHAMTON, July 31.—The Flannagan marks-

manship trophy is the cause of a row here, and the entire military department of the State may ecome involved before the trouble blows over. The difficulty grows out of the neglect of the Adjutant-General's office to notify Capt. L. L. Olmsted of the Sixth Light Battery of the date for contesting for the trophy until it was too late to send a representation to the State camp at Peekskill. Capt. Olmsted is indignant, and, as he is a fighter from head to foot, it is likely that he will make things mighty unpleasant at headquarters before he is through.

The Flannagan trophy was donated by First Lieut. W. J. Flannagan of the Second Battery, New York, to be competed for yearly by the batteries of the State. Last year there was strong competition among the batteries to win the prize. It was the first time that the trophy had been offered for contest, and Lieut. Flannagan's company was confident that it would win the prize. The First Battery, New York, was also confident. In fact it is told here that the "city boys" had ordered a champagne banquet, with the usual trimmings to celebrate the victory.

One of the New York batteries did not hit the target at all, and the other company only made a few spots on it. When the Sixth Battery began operations they practically battered the target out of all shape, and the trophy was carried away by the boys from the Chenango Valley. It was a bitter pill for the New York boya to swallow, but it was gulped down with as few grimaces as possible, and the trophy was brought here to adorn the interior of the big armory on State street. prize. The First Battery, New York, was also

grimaces as possine, and the interior of the big armory on State street.

The New York boys promised to do better next time, and Friday was the day set for the contest. It may be we an an accident and it may have been intentional, but the fact remains that Capt. Olimsted received no notice of the proposed contest until the day before it was to come off. The contest was, therefore, shot under an emphatic protest of Capt. Olimsted on the ground that a fair chance to compete was not given the Sixth Battery. On Thursday Capt. Olimsted received a telegram from Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast, saying that the match would come off at the State camp in Peckskill on the following day, and asking him if he would be represented. This, Capt. Olimsted syst, was the first official information he had that the contest was coming off. Capt. Olimsted immediately wired the Adjutant-General, protesting against the contest. He said that owing to the tardy notice it would be impossible for the battery to be represented and comply with the rules under which the prize is to be contested for.

Word has been received from Gen. Carroll of New York that the two batteries in camp have agreed that the winding company shall come here and shoot off with the Sixth without expense to the local company. Capt. Olimsted will not do this. He said to-day that the Sixth is willing to meet all comers, the regulars included, but he is unwilling to give up the prize without having a fair opportunity to win it. The shooting at Peckskill this year, he declares, was done conteary to the rules and regulations governing such matches. He said he is thinking seriously of returning the trophy to the Adjutant-General.

Medals of Honor to Two Brave Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- A medal of honor has been awarded John J. Nolan of 145 Broome street, New York, for gallant conduct at Georgia Landing, Louisiana, Oct. 27, 1862. Mr. Nolan was sergeant color-bearer of the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers. He was knocked down by a cannon shot that also severed the flagstaff, but refused to give the colors to a comrade, and gathering up the flag, continued to carry it at the head of his regiment throughout

carry it at the head of this regiment throughout the engagement.

First Sergeant Leonidas M. Godley of the Twenty-second lowa Volunteers, now a resi-dent of lowa, is also to receive a medal of honor for his conduct at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He led his company against the enemy's works, gained the partnet, and was severely wounded three times. He lay all day in the sun, was taken prisener, and had his leg amoutated with-out anæsthetics. More Troops Wanted in Yellowstone Park. WASHINGTON, July 31,-The number of visi-

tors to Yellowstone Park this season has been unprecedented, and Col. Young, commanding Fort Yellowstone, is afraid that the rush will result in great damage to the natural curiosities in the reservation. A telegram received from him at the War Department to-day expressed these fears and contained a request for more troops to guard the property of the Government. Two troops of the Fourth Cavalry are stationed at Fort Yellowstone. Others will probably be sent.

Checks for \$2,047,685 Interest on the Public

WASHINGTON, July 31.-For interest due Aug. w ashingtos, July 31.—For interest due Aug. 1 on United States registered 4 per cent, bonds of 1925, 5 per cent, bonds of 1925, and District of Columbia 3-65s, the Treasurer of the United States mailed to-day 5,317 checks amounting to \$2,047,685.

Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, July 31.-Waldeman P. Leonhard of Cincinnati has been appointed Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Ham-

burg.

The application of Augustus Treadwell of Brooklyn for an Assistant Appraisership at New York was received at the Treasury Departent to-day. Alexander Grant of Michigan, Chief Clerk in Alexander what of an engage, the Clerk in the office of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has been promoted to be Assistant General Superintendent. Mr. Grant has been an employee of the railway mail service for more than a quarter of a century, and has held every grade from that of an \$500 clerk.

TO SUE FOR X-RAY INJURY.

MISS MACDONALD, WHO WAS BURNED, TO SEEK REPARATION. The Young Woman Still Suffering Great Painght Not Destroyed-Her Hearing Seriously Affected-O'Connor, the Man Who

Thomas Byrnes of 9 West Forty-fifth street the brother-in-law of Miss Josie MacDonald who was badly burned by Roentgen rays, has placed her case in the hands of Sullivan & Cromwell, lawyers, of 45 Wall street, to bring suit for the recovery of damages for the injuries the young woman received, course the litigation shall take has not been decided, nor can it be until Miss MacDonald has recovered sufficiently to make a more complete statement than she has been able to. She has told an incomplete story of the affair to Mr. Byrnes. He has turned to's over to W. J. Curtis of Sullivan & Cromwell, who has charge of the case. Miss Mac Donald has not been able to stand questioning or to tell the details. Her condition is still Mr. Byrnes said yesterday afternoon that Dr.

Griswold, his family physician, says that never

in his experience has he seen such terrible

burns. From the top of Miss MacDonald's

head to her waist on the left side, which was

exposed to the X-rays, the skin is gone completely and the flesh looks as though it had been roasted. The victim suffers terrible agony constantly. Although there has been a slight constantly. Although there has been a slight improvement in her condition, it will be several months before she recovers. The fear that the sight of her left eye was destroyed appears to have been groundless, for the swelling has receded slightly, and she can still see. She is still deaf in the left ear, and whether she will regain her hearing is a matter of conjecture.

The statement Miss MacDonald made to Mr. Byrnes, which is in the hands of her lawyers, eovers her whole experience with Drs. Shields and Jernigan, the dentists who took her to M. J. O'Connor to have the X-ray photograph made. She says that she had been suffering intensely with pain in her left Jaw, and that she went to Jernigan and Shields after consulting a friend, who said they did everything by electricity and did not hurt their patients. She went to their office first on June 19. Dr. Shields told her that her case was not an uncommon one, and that he had treated many like it. He put her into the hands of his assistant, Dr. Jernigan, who applied an electric current to her jaw for almost an hour. It had no effect. Then her teeth were sounded. Another patient came in, and she was made to wait an hour. She went back to the chair and Dr. Jernigan made a small incision in the gum. He packed cotton in it. That night the pain made it impossible for her to sleep. She went to the dentists the next morning. They repeated the treatment. She went back on the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Wednesday Dr. Shields told her she was ready for the operation, which he would perform the next lay. She fainted in the chair, and he told her to return on Friday. Miss MacDonald says that on Friday morning as she was leaving her house to get Dr. Griswold to go to the dontists' office, where ether was to be administered to her, she met a young woman employed by the dentists, who said they wanted to see her at once. She went to their office, and the dentists asked her to go this her of the patient improvement in her condition, it will be several months before she recovers. The fear that

a glass you look through to magnify photographs.

"Then after a while, when they were used to the dark room and the X ray light, they said they thought they saw something dark in my jaw. Mr. O'Connor told Dr. Shields that he saw something dark. Dr. Shields could not see it, though Dr. Jernigan thought he saw it. Then Mr. O'Connor told the dentists that they had better have a photograph, as that would surely show everything clearly. Then a card was put against the side of my face, and bandages were wound about my face. I was nearly ready to faint, as I had not eaten anything all day. The first one did not show anything. Mr. O'Connor said, and so they wanted another taken.

thing all day. The first one did not show anything, Mr. O'Connor said, and so they wanted another taken.

Dr. Shields told Dr. Jernigan to go back to the office, and said that he would stay there all day, now that he was there, and see this thing through. Then Dr. Jernigan said that he would stay, too. I was then told to lie on a sofa and keep perfectly still. A wad of paper was put in my mouth to keep it open. I don't believe I could have stood it much longer. This photograph was satisfactory to Dr. Shields. It was after 3 o'clock when I was told that I could go. Two hours atterward my face was red and swollen and paining me so that I went to see Dr. Shields about it. He said to me: 'You must remember that you were under that light for an hour and a half and it acts like a sunburn. It will be all right in a little while. On Friday my face was swollen and my body burned nearly to the waist. On Saturday Dr. Griswold was summoned to attend me."

"I have learned," said Mr. byrnes yesterday, 'that all her case needed was the services of a surgeon who could have operated on the jaw. There seems to have been absolutely no need for the application of the X-rays. One reason we shall bring suit is to bring to the rottee of the public the unrestrained and indiscriminate use of this light. It may bring about some legislation affecting its use, and so prevent we shall bring suit is to bring to the profice of the public the unrestrained and indiscriminate use of this light. It may bring about some legislation affecting its use, and so prevent others from being injured as my sister has been. O'Connor, the X-ray operator, said yes-

Mr. O'Connor, the X-ray operator, sau yesterday that he supposed the dentists who brought Miss MacDonald to him were regular practising physicians. He said that he does not make photographs except for physicians. He said that since he opened his laboratory last October he had taken over 500 photographs, and in only one case had there been any burning. That was a case of a man whose arm was fractured. He was burned slightly, but it did say a support to much.

fractured. He was burned slightly, but it day
not amount to much.
"I took particular care to bandage all of
Miss MacDonald's face, and I put a sheet of
cardboard before her," said Mr. O'Connor,
"Evidently that was not enough. In the future I am going to put a plate of aluminum,
grounded by wires, as suggested by Tesla, be
fore those whom I photograph. I think this
will prevent such accidents in the future."

Dr. L. N. Shields, father of the Dr. Shields
who had Miss MacDonald's case, said that in
minor points her story was true. He said, who had Miss MacDonald's case, said that in minor points her story was true. He said, however, that his son used electricity only as a motive power, and did not send a current through the discased jaw, as Miss MacDonald alleges. He said, too, that the use of the X-ray was suggested on Thursday before Miss MacDonald went home, and that she agreed to it.

BREWERS MUST REPAY REBATES A Call for the Bettern of the 7 1-9 Per Cent. Discounts Allowed on July 94.

Collector Frank R. Moore of the internal rev nue office in Brooklyn received vesterday the following letter from Commissioner W. S. For-

man:
You are hereby instructed to collect from all brewers in your district the discount of 7½ per cent which was allowed on beer stamps delivered by you on or after the 24th last, without regard to date of order for such stamps. In case of neglect or refusal of brewers to pay the same after demand, you will report them for assessment on your July list. You are informed, and will so advise all brewers in your district, that stamps purchased; and delivered before the 24th inst., and upon which the discount of 7½ per face value.

The face value of the stamps sold of their full

face value.

The face value of the stamps sold on Saturday, July 24, was \$317,916, and the discount allowed was \$23,844. The brewers will, under Commissioner Forman's ruling, have to make good the \$25,844, which is the amount of the rebate allowed under the Wilson bill, but which is wiped out under the Dingley bill.

LOSS OF REVENUE.

Rush of Importations to Escape the Increased

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- A statement prepared by Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the rush of importations during March, April, May, and June in anticipation of the enactment of the new tariff law, will result in an estimated loss to the Govnaw, will result in an estimated loss to the Government of \$32,666,427. The loss on wood duties is the largest, amounting to \$24,027,941.

Mr. Ford gives the opinion that about 19 per cent, of this increased importation is properly due to the improvement in business conditions generally. The total loss is estimated at \$36,296,030, and with the 10 per cent, deducted the estimated net loss is \$32,666,427.

AN ALTERED STREET BAILBOAD. Conductor's Explanation of Changed Condi tions-Rhoumattam of the Ribow.

Many of the old patrons of the Madison aveone cars regretted the lease of that line to the Metropolitan Street Rallway Company, be-cause they disliked to think of the metamorphosis which fi ey knew would come with the change of control. It was not the prospective replacing of the horses by mechanical power which they had in mind. It was the charge which they felt certain would come over the demeanor of the employees chiefly, and, to a less degree, the different patronage which was bound to come with the many transfers to and from other lines which under the new management were to be granted. The last named life in the metropolis, they could easily over-come by a mere mental effort along the line of stoicism. Not so with the other. They were accustomed to respectful treatment from the conductors and drivers, to a reasonable degree of neatness about the cars, to an absence of hurly-burly and gruff requests for fare, gruff answers to inquiring passengers, gruff orders

conductors and drivers, to a reasonable degree of neatness about the cars, to an absence of hurly-burly and gruff requests for fare, gruff answers to inquiring passengers, gruff orders to "move up," and gruff tenders of transfer tickets.

There were persons who said that the solicitude of these persons for their own future comfort, at the time of the change of control, was a bit of needless worry, that passengers would have a more rapid service under the new regime without loss of any kind. That the optimists were deceivers or were deluded, on one who habitually used the cars under the odd direction and has continued to do so under the new need to told. The subject has been talked of often enough among the regular and occasional passengers. There is little difference of opinion any more as to the change that has been effected. A reporter the other evening learned without asking why these changed conditions have come to govern the operation of the line. His informant was a conductor of an observing and reasoning nature.

The conductor directed the reporter's attention to the suggestive caresses a young loafer was bestowing upon his female companion in the car. The two belonged to a party of five. It was about 11 o'clock in the evening. The reporter was the only other passenger. The conductor said that the road formerly had very few such patrons. He remarked also that the change of control had made a marked difference in the conditions under which the employees worked.

"This road used to be very exclusive," said he, "that is, it was patronized by a lot of exclusive people, and it used to be run accordingly. The men who worked on it had to look sharp. If a man kicked a floor grating crooked he had to come down the first thing in the morning to the superintendent's office and explain. The least little thing had to be explained. If the lamps were not trimmed and burning the conductor had to come down the first thing in the morning to the superintendent's office and explain. The least little thing had to be explaine

that, now when a complaint comes in it is crumpled in the hand and goes into the waste basket. As long as a conductor doesn't get rheumatism in his elbow this company doesn't

care."
The conductor explained that rheumatism of the elbow stood for forgetting to ring up fares and pocketing the money instead. He added as an afterthought: "This company believes in giving its employees a show. It stands by the men—instead of the public." SAID SHE SAW THE VIRGIN.

A Miraculous Cure Announced from a Catholic Convent in Kentucky.

LEBANON, Ky., July 31 .- A cure that devout Catholics here believe was miraculous took place at Loretto Convent near here on last Thursday night. The patient was Sister Alfred. a novice at Loretto Academy, Sister Alfred was taken sick with appendicitis seven weeks ago. Peritonitis followed, and during her illness she suffered much. On Wednesday a telegram was sent to her parents in Kansas that all preparations had been made for her funeral, as it seemed she had only a few more hours to live. She had had the last sacraments, and all were waiting for the end.

On Thursday night, however, between the hours of 11 and 12, Sister Alfred suddenly was freed from pain. She had had only liquid food for several weeks and had no appetite, but her for several weeks and had no appetite, but her appetite was craving, and she said that she was as well as ever in her life and wished to get up and go about. It is said by the Sisters of Loretto that at 11 o'clock on the night of the cure two Sisters attended Sister Alfred. They went into an adjoining room for a lunch, and while out they heard Sister Alfred talking. On returning they found her very much excited and frightened. She said the Blessed Virgin had appeared to her. The two Sisters thought she was talking at random, and after quieting her left the room again.

at random, and after quieting her left the room again.

They were out only a few moments when they heard Sister Alfred talking again. In a short time they returned, when the sick Sister, in a high state of excitement, told them she had been talking to the Blessed Virgin again. She also said the Blessed Virgin told her she was cured, and that she should offer up the communion in the morning for the conversion of England.

From this moment, it is said, she was cured. The high fever had left the patient. The Sisters of the convent believe firmly that it was a divine interposition. Water of Lourdes had been applied.

DIED WHILE WAITING FOR A TRAIN.

Mrs. Mary Flynn, a widow, 65 years of age, of 55 East 103d street, was stricken with heart disease in the Grand Central Depot yesterday afternoon and died before the arrival of an Mrs. Flynn was about to start for La Grange, Y., and was accompanied by her con and Area, riyan was accompanied by her son and daughter. Her physician had advised her to go out of town for her health. Coroner Fitzpatrick gave a permit for the removal of the remains.

SECRETARY GAGE IN WALL STREET. He Has a Talk with President Simmons and

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage aid a visit to the downtown financial district yesterday. He dropped in at the Fourth Naional Bank, where he had a talk with President I. Edward Simmons, and then went to the Sub-

Left All She Had to Charity.

The will of Mary Anne Coughlin, filed for probate yesterday, leaves all of her estate of \$2,360 to charity. She gives \$100 to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, \$300 to the Howe for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$200 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and \$300 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Californ. The residue goes to the College of St. Francis Navier.

Brakeman Decapitated by a Train

TROY, July 31.-John Conway, a brakeman in the New York Central freight yard at Adams street, was knocked down and killed this morning by a train that approached him from behind Conway fell with his neck across one of the rails and to the horror of bystanders was decapitated Conway was 25 years old. Conway was 25 years old.

Yellow Dog Mourned for His Dead Master. Hupson, July 31.-The corpse of an unknown man was found on the Central railroad tracks near Coxsackie this morning. It was taken to Rudson. Piteously wailing by the side of the corpse when it was found was a yellow dog. The animal howled mournfully while the body was being taken to the Coroner's office.

New York Athletes Show Form Down East Boston, July 31. - The annual field day of St. Augustine's parish was held to-day at the South Boston Athletic Club's grounds, New York athletes captured several prizes. The

summary: Summary:
106 Yar: Dash-Won by J. F. McQueener, St. A. A.
A. Worvester, 4 yards; W. J. Magee, St. J. A. A. 6-5yards, second: William Scott, Hyde Fark A. A. 4-5yards, third. Time, 10-3-5 seconds,
4-6-Yard Run-Won by W. S. McDonald, F. B. A. A.
25 yards, F. Dorman, Worcester, 23 yards, seconds, J.
Moynihan, S. B. A. A., 30 yards, third. Time, 5-3-1-5
seconds.

cent. of this increased importation is properly due to the improvement in basiness conditions from the improvement in basiness conditions from the improvement in basiness conditions from the importance of the i

GREATER CITY POLITICS.

LIEUT.-GOV. WOODRUFF ON THE PLATT-WORTH CONTROVERSY.

Dissensions Among the Republican Londers. but Says It Will Patt-He Thinks That It Looks Very Much Like Strong for Mayor. ALBANA, July 31.-Lieut.-Gov. Timothy 14. Woodruff was in Albany this morning on his way to the Adirondacks to make a personal examination of some large tracts of land which have been offered for sale. The correspondent of THE SUN asked the Lieutenant-Governor what were the real facts concerning the reported break between Senator Platt and County Clerk Jacob Worth of Brooklyn. Mr. Woodruff said:

'I would not be willing to say a word on this subject if it were not for the fact that the most flagrant misrepresentations have been made by ertain Democratic organs of New York city. These instruments of Tammany Hall and prooters of Bryanism have been for the past week engaged in a concerted and systematic effort to irive a wedge into the solid ranks of the Republican party, and thus split it into two factions. This is certainly a very strategic move in the preliminary skirmish for advantage in the battle which will be desperately fought this autumn for the control of the government of Greate New York, and one against which all Republicans should be on their guard.

"Practically all that has been attributed to ne in these papers during the discussion of the Platt-Worth controversy has been without even an attempt to interview me, and I have flatly refused to make any statement whatever to those who have sought in behalf of these papers an expression of my views. Senator Platt denies even having had knowledge, until its publication, of the article which it is said Mr. Worth thought the Senator had inspired, and Mr. Worth positively made the statement to me that he had given out but one interview on this subject, although not less than a dozen different ones have appeared. From these premises the ones have appeared. From these premises the conclusion is inevitable that a conspiracy is on foot to create such dissension among the Republican leaders, and, in turn, among their followers, as will place the party of honest money and honest government at the mercy of Tammany Hail provided the effort to secure Democratic unity in the coming municipal campaign is successful.

"Bid you make any headway toward bringing Senator Platt and Mr. Worth to a better understanding!"

"I think Senator Platt and Mr. Worth will "I think Senator Platt and Mr. Worth will settle whatever differences of opinion they may now have in the city convention, which will be held about the middle of September.
"Do you expect to take the leadership of the Republican party in Kings county when Mr. Worth lays it down as his friends say he expects to do, on the 1st of January f"
"I certainly have not the slightest ambition in that direction." "I certainly have not the slightest ambition in that direction."

"Who do you think will be the Republican candidate for Mayor!"

"It looks to me very much like Mayor Strong. The heat of the first half of July seems to have blighted the Low boom, and the heavy rains of the last two weeks have apparently completed the destruction. This is unfortunate, for President Low would have been an exceptionally strong candidate, especially in Brooklyn, where he is highly respected and personally known by most of our citizens."

WALKER'S PROTEST AGAINSTLYMAN The Congressman's Letter Opposing Lymnu's Appointment as Collector in Boston.

BOSTON, July 31,-Congressman Walker's protest against the appointment of George H. Lvman as Collector of the Port of Boston, written early in May, was made public to-day. In the letter, addressed to Secretary Gage, the Congressman says:

"There can be nothing urged in favor of the appointment of George H. Lyman other than that he is an ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, of whom there are scores in Massachusetts, scarcely one of whom has not far more natural ability than Mr. Lyman and is not better fitted by business experience for the office. If Mr. Lyman receives the appointment he receives it because of his family connections or because of his money, by the contributions of himself and friends to Republican funds in Massachusetts.

sachusetts.
"Mr. George H. Lyman received his election as "Mr. George H. Lyman received miselection as Chairman of the State Committee by favor, and not in the ordinary way of distinguished service on the committee, in ability, or in the politics of the State. That he has the support of distin-guished merchants and of public men in New England is because of the influences in the Reangiand is occause of the influences in the Republican party that are not creditable to it, and if continued will be sure to wreck the party in Massachusetts, giving us Democratic assendance again, as it did for four years in the recent past."

BLACKBURN AGAIN ON THE STUMP. Kentucky Sliver Democrats Ge: Together to

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31 .- A conference of silver Democratic loaders was held here this atternoon. Representative J. S. Rhea. Committeeman C. M. Lewis, State Senator William ebel, National Committeeman Ollie James, S J. Shackelford, and P. Wat Hardin being J. Shackelford, and P. Wat Hardin being among the prominent silver men present. The conference was to discuss the coming canvass. The opening gan of the campaign was fired this afternoon by former United States Sonator Joe C. S. Blackburn, at a big picnic given in Henry county. The place where the picnic was given is near the junction of three counties, and between 2,000 and 3,000 people were present. The speech was on the same lines as those of last year, and which lost the State for the Democratic party.

SOCIALIST-LABOR SECEDERS.

Fought the Machine in Their Party and Are

Looking for Another One. Nearly a thousand Socialists met yesterday in Progress Assembly Hall on Avenue A to discuss grievances and to prepare plans for their course in the future. About fifty or sixty of those present were delegates from organizations which were expelled from the Socialist Labor party on account of their opposition to what they term the "machine" and to Daniel De Leon. All the others sympathized with secession from the old party, and they all came to see whether the should join the Debs movement or form an independent organization. The votes of the outside with secession with the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction with the taken to-day at the close of the outside with the taken to-day at the close on this question will be taken to-day at the close

Cartisle and Watterson to Take the Stump. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.-The first meeting of the State Campaign Committee of the National Democrats was held this afternoon, and arrangements made to begin an active campaign on Sept. 1. Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Watterson, and other leaders will take the stump.

A Wateriown Stenographer for Special Sessions. Charles W. Gould of Watertown has been appointed a stenographer in the Court of Special Sessions. He was taken from the civil service eligible list.

The Weather. The weather was fair in nearly all sections of the country yesterday except in northern New England and the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, where it was cloudy with showers.

The barometer was high everywhere except over

New England and in the Northwest; a low pressure with its centre in Manitoba extended in a trough southward to Kansas and Colorado.

The temperature rose in the New England States, and in the Ohlo, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and fell along the northern slope. It re-

mained stationary elsewhere.
In this city the day was fair and pieusant, wind restoriy, average velocity fifteen miles in hours highest official temperature 5.7, lowest 5.7; humidity averaged 65 per cent; baromet 1, corrected to read to sea level, at 8:000 A. M. 29:00; at 3:000 P. M. 20:00. The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

P A. M. 71 74 6 P. M. 897 12 M. 71 74 6 P. M. 897 12 M. 80 75 74 P. M. 75 3 P. M. 80 75 12 Mot. 74 WASHINGTON POLECANT FOR SUSPAY For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, showers; fair Sunday night; northwesterly winds

For Messachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and astern New York, penerally fair; story vising tem perature; westeriy winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jers y, District of

Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, generally fair, except threaten up weather Sunday aftern: slightly warmer, mathwesterly winds. generally fair; light to fresh westerly winds



by Dermatologist Woodbury. 127 West 12d al. All skin diseas a cured. Consu tattol free Use Soap. It is pure. Send 10s for the auty Book an ple of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial C